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AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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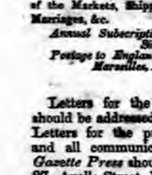

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As important matters will be brought before the Meeting, a full attendance is particularly requested.

By order of the Directors,
L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. Co.

Bombay, 22nd July 1862.

### NOTICE.

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J. MULLALY,
Offg. Indian Naval Storekeeper.

I. N. Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 26th July 1862.

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THE Delhi Railway about 280 miles in length, will form the connecting link between Umritsur, the upper terminus of the Punjab Railway, and Delhi, the northern terminus of the East Indian Railway, and complete that great chain of steam communication which will connect the opposite sides of the Peninsula, having Calcutta for its eastern, and Kurrachee for its western or European port.

The importance of the early completion of such a line is apparent, whether on political or commercial considerations.

The attention of the Government of India having been directed to the necessity which existed for placing Lahore and Umritsur in railway communication with Delhi, the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the recommendation of the Governor-General of India, offered to the Directors of the Scinde and Punjab Railways, the construction of the work, with five per cent. interest guaranteed on the requisite capital, on the same terms and conditions as those heretofore granted to the Scinde Railway Company.

This offer the Board at once accepted; it being evidently for the interest of the Proprietors of the other associated enterprises of this Company, that the construction and working of this important line should be entrusted to one and the same agency, although the capital would be entirely distinct and separate.

The route of the proposed Railway has been surveyed; plans and sections prepared, and the other preliminary arrangements made. With the exception of the bridges, there will be no works of any magnitude. The cost, including rolling-stock, is estimated under £11,000 per mile; the average height of embankment for the whole of the Railway is only four feet; ballast is easily procurable along the line.

The Railway will traverse a fertile, level and populous country, with a large existing traffic, a great portion of which, there is reason to believe, will be carried by the combined undertakings of this Company to Kurrachee.

The trade of Umritsur—the northern terminus—has been officially valued at £3,500,000 per annum. It is the chief emporium for the commerce of the Cis-Sutlej States, and of the region eastward to Kote Kangra; for the horses, fruits, and woollens of Cabul and Bokhara, and the shawls and other produce of Cashmere, Yarkand, and the country towards north-east. It contains a population of 120,000 souls, and is the religious capital of the lately dominant race. For these reasons the influx of travellers, traders, and visitors, is great and continuous.

Delhi, the southern terminus, on the western bank of the Jumna and on the Grand Trunk road, occupying a commanding political and strategic site, must, with Railway communication, become the principal central entrepot in Hindoostan, similar to Umritsur in the Punjab, though on a vastly extended scale.

Although Delhi had not recovered from the effects of the mutiny, its trade in 1860 amounted in value to £4,000,000.

Through the good offices of Mr. McLeod, the Financial Commissioner of the Punjaub, statistics of the existing traffic between Umritsur and Delhi, have been collected and placed at the disposal of the Board. From these returns it is estimated that 621,582 passengers annually pass through the Jullunder Doab, towards Umritsur or Delhi; 27,348 being on horseback or in carriages, irrespective of troops and travellers journeying short distances.

The total amount of the tonnage of merchandise conveyed is not given, but the cost of the carriage of goods between Umritsur and Delhi exceeds £300,000 per annum.

The following tabular statement shows the extent of the movement of travellers and commodities passing the central district of Umballah.

| Abstract Statement of Traffic on the Grand Trunk Road in the Umballa District in both directions, from 6th January to 31st February 1861 | Carriages. | Carts. | Horses, Ponies, Mules and Asses. | Camels. | Buffaloes, and other Cattle. | Elephants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2,614

# COMMERCIAL.

## BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
*Friday, 1st August* 1862.

### EXCHANGE.

| On what Place | Terms. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London (Credits) | 6 months' sight... | 2s. 09/16d. to 2s. |
| Do. Documents | do. ... | 2s.11/16d. to 2s. |
| Do. Bank Rates | Do. do. ... | 2s. 07/16d. |
| Calcutta | Sight ... | ½ Prem. |
| Madras | 30 days' sight.... | Par. |
| China | 60 do. do. .... | Rs. 221 to 222 per [$100. |

### SHARES.

| Names. | Paid up. | Last Half-yearly Dividend. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | [dived. |
| Bombay Bank | 1,000 | 4½ p. cent | 85 to 86 with |
| Madras Bank | 1,000 | 4½ do. | 50 do. |
| Agra Bank | 500 | 7 do. | 99 do. |
| Oriental Bank Corporation | 250 | 8 do. | 103 per cent. |
| Commercial Bank | 500 | 3 do. | 6 do. |
| Mercantile Bank | 250 | 5 do. | 39 do. |
| Oriental Bank of W. India | 150 | 2½ do. | 8½ Dis. |
| Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares | 218.3.6 | 2½ do. | Rs.8 Dis. |
| *Do. New Shares* | 87.4.4 | 2½ do. | Rs. 12 do. |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway | 1,000 | 2½ do. | Nomi. [sh. |
| Hydraulic Press Company | 4,000 | 350 p. sh. | Rs. 200 Dis. p. |
| Apollo Press Company ... | 11,000 | 1,650 p. sh. | Rs. 21,400 p.sh. |
| Colaba Press Company ... | 2,700 | 13 do. | Rs. 3,750 do. |
| Colaba Land Company ... | 10,000 | 100 p. sh. | Rs. 14,000 do. |
| ElphinstoneLandCompany | 5,100 | 200 p. sh. | Rs. 2,400 do. |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Company | 500 | 32 do. | Rs.375 dis. |
| Spinning and Weaving Co. | 5,000 | 1,000 do. | Par. |
| Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company | 2,500 | [p. ann. 450 p. sh. | Rs. 500 prem. |
| Victoria Spinning Co. | 5,000 | ..... | Nominal. |
| Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ... | 150 | ..... | Rs. 350 Dis. |
| Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company | 1,100 | ..... | Rs. 350 do. |
| Manockjee Petty's Spinning and Weaving Co. | 550 | ..... | Rs. 180 do. |
| Throsle Mill Company... | 4,000 | ..... | Nominal. |
| Bombay United Spinning Company... | 4,500 | ..... | do. |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan | ..... | Nominal. |
| ,, Loan 1835-36 | ..... | ,, |
| ,, Loan 1842-43 | ..... | 94½ |
| ,, Loan 1854-55 | ..... | ,, |
| New Five Per Cent. Loan | ..... | 104½ |
| Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan | ..... | 112 |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. 19-4 |
| Bank of England Notes | Nominal. |
| Spanish Dollars | Rs. 230 Nominal |
| Carolus | ,, 250 do. |
| Mexican Dollars | ,, 227 do. |
| German Crowns | ,, 2134 do. |
| Five Franc Pieces | ,, 205 ,, |
| Bar Silver | ,, 105½ to 107 |
| Gold Leaf | ,, 16-4 to 16-6 |

### FREIGHTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Liverpool (Cotton) ready | £2 17s. 6d. | to £3 0s. 0d. |
| ,, (Seeds) | £1 5s. 0d. | Nominal. |
| To London (Cotton) ready | £2 3s. 0d. | to £2 7s. 6d. |
| ,, (Seeds) | Nominal. | |
| To Hull | £2 0s. 0d. | |
| To China | No offers. | |
| To Clyde | Do. | |

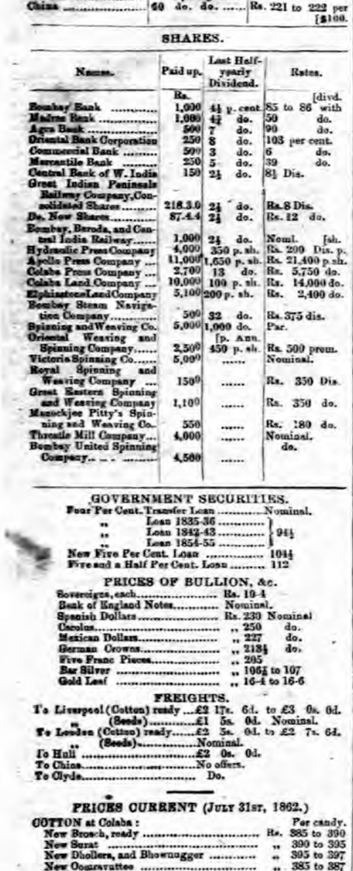
### PRICES OF CURRENT (JULY 31ST, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba: Per candy.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New Broach, ready | Rs. | 385 to 390 |
| New Surat | ,, | 390 to 395 |
| New Dholleras, and Bhowanagur | ,, | 395 to 397 |
| New Oomrawuttee | ,, | 385 to 387 |
| New Comptа | ,, | 385 to 390 |
| New Dharwar Sawginned | ,, | 490 to 495 |
| New Barsee, and Nuggur | ,, | 370 to 375 |
| New Vaurvi | ,, | 365 to 366 |
| Khandeish | ,, | 355 to 360 |
| New Pondicose | ,, | 370 to 372 |
| New Accote | ,, | 395 to 400 |
| New Mangalore | ,, | 368 to 370 |

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,590 to 1,595.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 7-6 to 7-7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat..... 8 to 8-2 nominal.
Gingelly seed (Black and White)..... 32 to 33 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ... ,, 26 to 27




# BANKS.

## CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On London, at 6 months' sight | ..... 2s. | 0d. per Rupee. |
| ,, 4 | do. ..... 1s. | 11⅞d. ,, |
| ,, 3 | do. ..... 1s. | 11⅞d. ,, |
| ,, 2 | do. ..... 1s. | 11⅞d. ,, |
| ,, 1 | do. ..... 1s. | 11⅞d. ,, |
| ,, On demand | ..... 1s. | 11⅞d. ,, |
| On Scotland | do. ..... 1s. | 11⅞d. ,, |
| On Ireland | do. ..... 1s. | 11⅞d. ,, |
| Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight | ..... } 1s. | 11⅞d. ,, |

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon as they fall due.

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds or such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds have remained on the Bank's Drafts, without charge, Commission charged on purchases and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862. R. D. FREELING, Acting Agent.

## CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11⅛d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11⅜d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s.11⅝d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May 1862.

## THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
*Incorporated by Royal Charter*

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and MELBOURNE.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (Two MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | ..... 2s. | 0d. |
| ,, 4 months' sight | ..... 1s. | 11⅞d. |
| ,, 3 months' sight | ..... 1s. | 11⅞d. |
| ,, 2 months' sight | ..... 1s. | 11⅞d. |
| ,, 1 month's sight | ..... 1s. | 11⅞d. |
| On demand | ..... } 1s. | 11⅞d. |
| On Scotland ..... } | | |
| On Ireland ..... } | | |
| Circular Notes..... | 1s. | 11⅞d. |

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee,* Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible on the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO, Manager.

Bombay, 20th May 1862.

## ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | ..... 2s. | 0d. per Rupee. |
| ,, 4 | do. ..... 1s. | 11⅞d. do. |
| ,, 3 | do. ..... 1s. | 11⅞d. do. |
| ,, 2 | do. ..... 1s. | 11⅞d. do. |
| ,, 1 | do. ..... 1s. | 11⅞d. do. |
| ,, on demand | ..... } | |
| On Scotland do. | ..... } 1s. | 11⅞d. do. |
| On Ireland do. | ..... } | |
| On Paris, at 3 days' sight | ..... 1s. | 11⅛d. do. |

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11⅛d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards | 2 per ct. per annum. |
| Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice | 3 ,, ,, |
| Do. do. do. do. | 4 ,, ,, |
| Do. do. 12 do. | 5 ,, ,, |

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
*Head Office*—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
*London Bankers.* { The Bank of England / The City Bank.
*Branches and Agencies* at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight (not under £50) at | 2s. | 0d. per Rupee. |
| 4 Do. | at 1s. | 11⅞d. ,, |
| 3 Do. | at 1s. | 11⅞d. ,, |
| 2 Do. | at 1s. | 11⅞d. ,, |
| 1 Do. | at 1s. | 11⅞d. ,, |
| On demand (Head Office) | at 1s. | 11⅞d. ,, |

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent. | | |
| Do. | 6 do. | 5 ,, |
| Do. | 12 do. | 6 ,, |

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

May 2nd, 1862.

# SHIPPING.

## BOMBAY.

### Arrival.

| DATE. | SHIP. | COMMANDER. | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 31 | Euphrates | Cowen | Kurrachee 28 July. |

### Departures.

| DATE. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | TO. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 31 | Sam Mendel | Ellwood | Liverpool. |
| | Prince Arthur (s) | Frazier | Singapore. |

### Port Clearances.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *China*, J. Legan, bound to Rangoon.
Ship *Belle Verginie*, M. Riells, bound to Marseilles via Kurrachee.

## DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 31ST JULY 1862.

*For London.*

*Istamboul.*—144 pieces E. Teeth, 105 cwt. 2 qrs 22 lbs., Ruttigur Dowlutgur ; 1,010 buadles Coir Yarn, 100 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee.

*For Liverpool.*

*Lord Raglan.*—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Toolsidass Cullianjee ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Dewjee Vurria.

*Contest.*—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Souza Pinto and Co.

*Mary Stenhouse.*—250 bags Sursee Seed, 375 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

*Bucton Castle.*—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee ; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.

*Childwickbury.*—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.

*For New York.*

*Crown Point.*—1 package Photographs, Stearns Hobart and Co.

*For Havre.*

*Day Light.*—30 bales Cotton, 52½ cwt., Volkart Brothers.

## VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1310 Istamboul, Douchar—Johanglier N. Wadia. (c.l. May 10)
579 Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co. (c. l. June 5)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 16)
898 Bucton Castle, Cherry—G. S. King & Co. (c. l. July 10)
608 Calista, Hayes—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 5)
1046 Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. June 5)
1120 Contest, Jennings—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. July 18)
854 Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. July 16)
1154 Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co. (c. l. July 16)
1124 Golconda, Dais—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 5)
1596 John Lina, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 19)
1904 Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 12)
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 22)
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1091 Norah Greme, Dale—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 28)
1569 Oriental, Hill—Cursetjee Jemsetjee & Co. (c. l. July 29)
1435 Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co (c. l. July 23)
578 Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
632 Veritas, Carver—N. Latham & Co.
1220 Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 10)

FOR HAVRE.

1553 Daylight, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 30)
439 Noveille Antoniette—J. Trebjee & Co. (c. l. July 4)

FOR SINGAPORE.

1201 Futtay Mombarack—Cursondass Verzdass (c. l. July 25)

FOR CALCUTTA.

524 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.
327 Prince of Wales, Lucas—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

699 Shaw Allum, Profrung—Hajee Ebhram. (c. l. July 24)
609 Fazel Bhary, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhram. (c. l. July 17)

FOR RANGOON.

641 China, Logan—Wallace & Co. (c. l. July 23)

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

74 Sallamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee. (c. l. May 27)

FOR KURRACHEE.

209 Champion, Owen—Jewrie Sazen. (c. l. July 18)

FOR NEW YORK.

1145 Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co. (c. l. June 5)

MAURITIUS.

250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee. (c.l. July 7)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha. (c.l. July 21)

NOT FIXED.

672 Ally Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
230 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff
591 Bombay Merchant, Gwyer—Heerjee Arut.
1095 Beeston Castle, Corney—Rennie Scovel & Co.
559 Bussorah Merchant, Richards—H. J. S. Deens.
1060 Caithness, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.
502 Chatham, Thurtell.—D. H. Cama & Co.
457 City of Poona, Nacoda.
696 Coleroon, Hale—Remington & Co.
935 Defiance, Gallow—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
875 Egeria, Storey—John Clover Co.
270 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (laid up)
413 Euphartes, Cowen
Fazel Currim, Nacoda.
310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda—H. E. Joub.
696 Granville, Laker—W. Nicol & Co.
450 Governor Higginson, (s) Greig.
1324 Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1218 Harrey Paddensay, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.
620 Hyderee, Stephenson—H. M. A. H. Curim.
1000 Iskunersha, Mahomed.
155 Keeratz Roodeen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
499 Nadershah, Nacoda—Gopaldass Mowjee.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
716 Nile, Young—W. and A. Graham & Co.
591 Nowadda—Cursondas Vurdass.
1233 Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
791 Robina Coates—Coupland & Co.
919 Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1131 Sir Edward Perry, Jenkins.
783 Victoria, Sanderson, John Clover & Co.
363 Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
1131 War Cloud, MacKay—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
688 Winterthur, Seward—A. H. Huschke & Co.

## VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 513 | General Havelock, Spowart. | |
| 404 | Gwalior, Thomson.....Fleming & Co. | March 25 |
| 1017 | Helvellyn .....Fleming & Co. | May 21 |
| 406 | Hunter, Searle ..... | April 19 |
| 584 | Magna Bona .....Fleming & Co. | May 23 |
| 786 | Minnehaha, Henderson...Fleming & Co. | |
| 441 | Nemesis ..... | |
| 478 | P. L. F. Bancinah, Benning. | July 1 |
| 710 | Ukko ..... | March 18 |

FROM GRANGEMOUTH.

708 Yarra.....

## MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.—July 25, H. M. Steamer *Coromandel*, Batt, to Bombay.
Do. Screw Steamer *Hydaspes*, Forster, to Calcutta.

# MILITARY.

## BOMBAY.

### GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Thursday, 31st July 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I. the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 23rd Regiment N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Muster of Corps in Garrison, will be taken as usual at sunrise to-morrow.

The Muster of Engineer, Store Lascars, Ordnance, Barrack, Gun-Carriage and Fire Engine Departments, will be taken at the Muster Tent on the Esplanade by the Brigade Major of the Garrison at the same hour.

2. A Committee composed as follows, will assemble tomorrow at 11 A.M. at the Mess-room 18th Regt. N. I., to determine the amount of compensation to be allowed to the Native Troops and Followers in Garrison in consequence of the high price of grain for the present month.

*President.*—Captain Waddington, 23rd Regt. N. I. I.
*Members.*—Quarter Master 18th Regt., and Quarter Master 21st Regt. N. I.

## GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1862.

No. 438.—The Pension on which Surgeon Major A. Burn, M.D., retired, under General Order No. 536, dated 7th October 1861, is £500 per annum.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1862.

No. 439.—Lieut. F. R. Burnett, of H. M.'s 2nd Bombay European Regiment Light Infantry, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Jullunder, Punjaub, from the 15th July 1862, to the 15th January 1863, on private affairs, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 440.—Assistant Surgeon W. Niven is allowed to resign the medical charge of the Lunatic Asylum at Larkhana.

Bombay Castle, 26th July 1862.

No. 441.—The following promotion is made :—
Surgeon Thomas Brooks Larkins to be Surgeon Major, dated 17th July 1862.

No. 442.—The following Assistant Apothecaries, doing duty in the Indian Navy, are relieved from that branch of the service, and transferred to the Military Department :—
T. Cabral (No. 361), J. Winn (No. 351), G. Williams (No. 344), and J. De Rozario (No. 202).

No. 443.—In accordance with instructions received from Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India, the following reductions and alterations in the Cavalry Force of this Presidency are ordered to have effect from, and be completed by, the 1st September next ; Officers commanding carrying out the reductions as soon as possible before the above date.

Of the existing twelve Regiments of Cavalry, four are to be disbanded, viz :—
2nd Poona Horse.
4th Sind Horse.
2nd and 3rd Mahratta Horse.

The remaining eight Regiments to be completed up to strength of 499 of all ranks, as far as possible by transfers from the disbanded Corps.

The option of transfer or discharge with gratuity, to be allowed to Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Sowars of the Regiments to be broken up. Gratuity to be at the same rate and on the same terms as on the reduction in Dec. 1860.

Any vacancies for Native Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officers in the three Regiments of Light Cavalry, are to be filled by transfer of extra Native Officers from the Poona, Sind, and Southern Mahratta Horse.

When these vacancies have been provided for, all Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers in excess of established strength, will remain attached to their old Regiments as supernumeraries.

These supernumeraries to be in excess of ordered strength till gradually absorbed, and so to prevent stagnation in promotion one step for every two casualties is to be given to grades of Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers until all supernumeraries have been absorbed.

European Officers losing their Staff appointments, also Native Commissioned and Non Commissioned Officers holding Non-effective Staff appointments, to have their Staff pay continued to them for six months, after commencement of reduction.

In each Regiment there are to be two paid doing duty Officers, with salary of Rupees 100 per mensem, in addition to their ordinary pay and allowances.

The other European Officers to be as at present.

The Native establishment of each Corps to be as follows :—

*Scale of Establishment proposed for all Regiments of Bombay Silladar Cavalry.*

| | Scale of one Regiment. | Pay of each | Total | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 | Russuldar Major | 250 | 250 | |
| 2 | Russuldars | 200 | 400 | |
| 1 | Wordie Major | 140 | 140 | |
| 3 | Russaidars | 107 | 321 | |
| 6 | Naib Russuldars | 67 | 402 | |
| 6 | Jemedars | 60 | 360 | 1,873 |
| 1 | Kote Duffadar Major | 55 | 55 | |
| 1 | Farrier Major | 50 | 50 | |
| 6 | Kote Duffadars | 47 | 282 | |
| 6 | Neshan Burdars | 38 | 228 | |
| 30 | Duffadars | 38 | 1,140 | |
| 6 | Trumpeters | 34 | 204 | |
| 30 | Naiks | 33 | 990 | |
| 400 | Sowars | 30 | 12,000 | 14,949 |
| | *Non Effective Staff* | | | 16,822 |
| 1 | Quartermaster | 10 | 10 | |
| 1 | Trumpet Major | 7 | 7 | |
| 6 | Pay Duffedars | 6 | 36 | |
| | | | 53 | |
| | *Establishments.* | | | |
| 1 | English Writer | 54 | 54 | |
| 1 | Native Accountant | 40 | 40 | |
| 3 | Lascars | 7 | 21 | |
| 6 | Bheesties | 6 | 36 | |
| | | | 151 | |
| | *Bazar.* | | | |
| 1 | Chowdrie | 15 | 15 | |
| 1 | Mootsaddie | 8 | 8 | |
| 3 | Flagmen | 6 | 18 | |
| | | | 41 | |
| | *Hospital.* | | | |
| 1 | 1st Hospital Assistant | 30 | 30 | |
| 1 | 2nd Hospital Assistant | 25 | 25 | |
| 1 | Sweeper | 7 | 7 | |
| 1 | Bheestie | 9 | 9 | |
| 1 | Goorgah | 7 | 7 | |
| 1 | Dhobby | 8 | 8 | |
| 1 | Leechman | 10 | 10 | |
| | | | 96 | |
| | *Allowances.* | | | |
| | Repairing of Arms | ..... | 125 | |
| | Mess | ..... | 60 | |
| | Stationery | ..... | 30 | |
| | School, inclusive of all contingencies | ..... | 40 | |
| | | | 255 | |
| | Total of allowances... | | | 596 |
| | Total for one Regiment... | | | 17,418 |

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to be good enough to issue the necessary detailed instructions for carrying out the above orders.

No. 444.—Referring to the 23rd paragraph of Section IV. of G. G. O. No. 204, dated 17th April 1861, it is directed, in assimilation with the rules prevailing in Bengal and Madras, that printed blank forms of Returns and Indents shall in future be provided from the allowance granted for the repair of Arms and the provision of Writing Materials and Stationery.

Bombay Castle, 28th July 1862.

No. 445.—As there appears some misapprehension as to the manner in which Police are to be substituted for Guards hitherto furnished from the Army, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following is the course intended and is to be pursued in future :—

Where one Sentry was formerly furnished from the Line, involving the detail of one Naik and three Sepoys for any duty, two Police Watchers are to be substituted—one to be on duty by day, and the other by night.

These Watchers will require no other relief, except, of course, in the event of sickness ; this the Superintendent of Bazars will provide for.

The custom in the Army of providing for reliefs, so as to give a certain number of nights in bed, does not apply to the arrangement above ordered.

No. 712.—The following alterations are made in the appointments to Corps notified in Government General Order No. 705, dated 15th July 1862 :—

*Bombay General List.*

Ensign G. Simpson to H. M.'s 109th Infantry.
Ensign A. M. Hogg to H. M.'s 103rd Fusiliers.
Ensign G. J. Coulson to H. M.'s 106th Light Infy.
Ensign R. P. Simpson to H. M.'s 109th Infantry.
Ensign R. Gardner to H. M.'s 103rd Fusiliers.
Ensign A. C. Maurice to H. M.'s 106th Light Infy.
Ensign T. V. Shepherd to H. M.'s 109th Infantry.

## GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 30th July 1862.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to announce that when officers require to be examined in the Hindoostanee Language Staff Test by Special Committees assembled at Out-stations which they have at all times the option of doing where Committees can be convened, that it is not necessary they should appear before Preliminary Examination Committees.

Lieut. A. W. Lucas, late of the General List, attached to the 11th Regt. N. I., is directed to join the 109th Regiment of Foot.

Apprentice T. Byrne, (No. 757) of the Subordinate Medical Department, is discharged the Service at his own request.

Lieut. F. J. S. Adam, of the Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 10th Regt. N. I., vice Kirkland.

Private John Stewart, H. M.'s 103rd Foot, is transferred to the Unattached List, for employment in the Governor's Band.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

*Staff Corps.*—Captain F. F. Carnewall, Brigade Major, Kurrachee, from 21st July to 20th August, to proceed to Bombay on Medical Certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

*Staff Corps.*—Lieut. R. L. Campbell, 2nd in Command, 2nd Regiment Sind Horse, from 19th to 31st July, to remain at Kurrachee on Medical Certificate.

*14th Regt. N. I.*—Captain F. E. Francis, from 1st September to 31st October, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before the Civil and Military Examination Committee in Hindoostanee.

# NAVA

statement that the writer of it never farmed an acre himself; but after a little consideration we got over the difficulty contained in this proposition by supposing that the writer meant to imply that the cost of cultivating, *plus the rent* is a constant quantity, which as an abstract proposition may be allowed to pass." We beg to say that we meant to imply nothing. By the "cost of cultivating," we meant simply "cost of cultivating," without any reference to "rent," either expressed or implied. We believe that readers in general will consider our own expression more clear and definite than his amendment, and we would rather not have him to attempt doing for us what Macculloch did, after a very different fashion, for Ricardo. He might have regretted putting him into such a "difficulty," had it not afforded him so favorable an opportunity of displaying his peculiar gift, which is somewhat analagous to the quality appertaining to the Highlander's gun that "could shoot round a corner." With such a talent for discovering obscure paths to obvious truths, he might, by further application to one of his favorite sciences, attain to the capability of

Telling what hour of the day
The clock doth strike, by algebra.

Our critic tries to be jocular about our proposition that "all *taxes* do enter into the price of commodities." He says, "If our contemporary pursues his inquiries into political economy, we will answer for it that further information will make him more modest in his statements. It would perhaps puzzle him to point out into the price of what commodities may enter the income-tax, which our Aunt Miss Tabitha Dryasdust, after much altercation, permits to be deducted from her annuity of £500 *per annum*, or how said tax can affect the price of wheat, or a bale of Manchester goods." Our contemporary's self-confidence forbids the hope that any further study of logic would make him believe, what every logician would tell him, that our proposition is correctly worded, and that the expression, "all taxes do enter," does not imply that *the whole of each tax enters*. He has evidently written this paragraph in confidence of the ignorance of most of his own readers of the fact that, a few days previous to the appearance of the article he is thus commenting upon, we occupied a whole column with an explanation of the unequal and unjust bearing of an Income Tax upon Miss Tabitha and all of her class, with special reference to the Government servants in India, all with fixed incomes, who constituted so large a proportion of the Income Tax payers in this country. We shewed that while every class of *producers* charged with this tax, add it to the price of their productions, and Miss Tabitha and her class have with other consumers to pay their respective proportions of it, she and other unfortunates like her have, over and above, to pay the tax in full on their own incomes without any deduction, mitigation, or relief. But making the truth clear was, as we have already said, not the object of our contemporary.

We must give in full his grand effort at mystification. He says, "our contemporary proceeds to reason as follows: No commodity is increased in price one farthing by the rent, be it much or little, which is paid to the owner for the use of his land; consequently the rent paid to the Government of India does not effect the price of commodities, and is no burden whatsoever on the people. Now in this proposition the writer is using the term *rent* in its limited scientific acceptation, and though the statement might, as an abstract proposition, hold good in the United Kingdom, it is utterly false when applied to almost every other country in the world, India included. The rent paid by Indian ryots is no more the same rent paid by English farmers than the moon is a round of Cheshire cheese. A little consideration, and the subject is worthy of it, would have prevented our contemporary from building an important doctrine on such a rotten foundation as the identity in name of two essentially different things. The true state of the case as regards the land tax is, as we endeavoured to show in a late article in the *Athenæum* that the land revenue of India is in part a rent and in part a tax, but in what proportion it is impossible to determine, and herein lies the *confusion* to which Mr. Mill refers. The influence of the Government Public Works on the value of the land is another element of *confusion*. If the land revenue of India were a *rent* pure and simple, many more no doubt would be found to purchase the fee simple of their land, but men hesitate, and very naturally, to redeem outright the annual payment of a tax."

On reconsideration, we are disposed to modify the opinion we expressed as to a deliberate design on the part of the writer of the above, and to admit it as very probable that ignorance may be the real cause of his blundering; for we can scarcely think that any writer understanding the subject would calculate so far on the ignorance of his readers as to commit himself to such an amount of unmitigated nonsense as is condensed into that one paragraph, however anxious he might be that the Government should give away for nothing, or next to nothing, its property in the soil of India, to every needy adventurer desirous of becoming a landed proprietor.

What he means by "rent in its limited scientific acceptation," is doubtless, *rent* according to the definition of Ricardo, adopted with slight modification by Macculloch, viz., "That portion of the produce of the earth which is paid to the landlord for the use of the *original* and *indestructible* powers of the soil." Now this, like all Ricardo's definitions, is purely theoretical and has no regard to any practical circumstances or contingencies whatever. Practically it could apply only to the rent of land let in its primitive uncultivated state, at the rent fixed in perpetuity, at which it might in that state be considered worth as an improveable but unimproved instrument of production. Now it is doubtful if in the United Kingdom, where, says our critic, "the definition *might* hold good as an abstract proposition," any land whatever is thus held by rent paying tenants, although of course the whole land is held from the Crown as feudal head, not indeed for what its original and indestructible powers are worth, but for a merely, nominal feu duty.

On the other hand, in India, (where says our critic, the definition is utterly false,) if the ruinous scheme of a perpetual settlement were carried out in the present primitive state of agriculture, Ricardo's theoretical definition of rent would be practically and permanently applicable to far more than the half of all the land, for nothing has yet been obtained from it but what is strictly due to its original and indestructible powers, man having done nothing beyond scratching its surface and scattering seed upon it.

In the article so strangely commented upon by the *Athenæum*, we were not treating of abstract science, but of the great practical question of Britain retaining, or parting with its property in the soil of India. And the rent we had in view as we very clearly explained was rent as defined by Mill, Matthews, and the French economists, viz., "The difference between the return made to the most productive and that which is made to the least productive portion of capital employed on land." It is equally true of all the definitions, that what they describe as rent does not enter into the price of commodities. But Mill's definition alone comprehends *the whole* of what is included in that *rent* which does not enter into price. And this definition is practically true and applicable, alike in India, England, and every where else, wherever leases are periodically renewed, or the proprietor has it in his power in any way to demand increase of rent corresponding to all increase of production or price, whether from draining, from walls and fences to protect the crops from injury, from new markets, roads or any other improvements. In England the tenant reaps the benefit of his own outlay for improvements as of all his other outlay during the continuance of his lease. When there has not been sufficient time for this, it is usual for the proprietor to refund to him a portion of the outlay, but in this case it is rent not entering into the price of commodities which goes to replace the proprietor's capital, and the whole permanently increased value of the land as an improved instrument of production, accrues to the landlord as *rent* which does not enter into the price of commodities. In India that portion of the rent which is theoretically the profit of the capital of the proprietor expended on improvements is very greatly less than the average of that portion of rent in England, but whether much or little it all goes into the common exchequer with taxes, but unlike them it enters not into the price of commodities and consequently constitutes no burden upon the commodity consuming community.

No confusion in India or any where else is produced between rent and tax by the proprietor's outlay on improvements. These all become adjuncts to the *powers* of the soil, though not original and inherent, raising its value as an instrument of production. The confusion which certainly does exist on the subject in our critic's brain, has probably arisen from his not distinguishing between things that differ. The mixing up of profits of capital expended on improvements with rent, as theoretically defined by Ricardo, does introduce inextricable confusion into the problem of the respective proportions which pure and simple *rent*, *wages*, and *profit* occupy in the sum total of revenue, or the produce of labour. This confusion may possibly have infected the mentality of the *Athenæum* and caused some obfuscation therein, if with his talent for obscuration, he incautiously intromitted therewith, but as it in no way affects the question of *rent* as not being *tax*, we have no occasion to enter upon it.

One point more and we have done. The circumstance of the proprietor of the Estate of India possessing also the governing power, and being thus able to impose taxes under the name of rent or any other he may think fit, cannot make the land rent a tax so long as there is no serfdom, so long as the cultivating tenant is free to give up cultivation whenever he is so inclined and is not required to pay rent from the time he ceases to use the land, and so long as there is abundance of waste land which is allowed to be cultivated, for a certain period, rent free. That the land of India is as truly in the market and subject to the law of supply and demand, as labour or any other marketable article, is evident from the fact that multitudes of cultivators, allured by the higher emoluments accruing to hired labour, are continually quitting the fields and engaging themselves as hired labourers. They all understand right well that they have the free choice between the poorest fare, with what they dearly love—*easy work* to be done as they feel inclined, and better fare, with what they greatly dislike—*regular work all the day and every day*. So equally balanced seem to them the advantages and disadvantages of the two states, that vast multitudes alternate between them. These generally in the end settle down for life as hired labourers, having acquired a taste for indulgences which they would have to give up, were they to return to the less remunerative occupation of field culture on their own account.

It is to be regretted that the study of political economy is so much neglected among educated Englishmen. Were it not so, articles such as that in the *Athenæum* could do no harm. It is the prevailing ignorance on the subject which puts it in the power of interested partizans to obscure, for selfish objects, truths which if generally apprehended would prevent many rash business transactions and much ruinous speculation.

## BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

*(From our Special Correspondent.)*

THIRD MEETING OF SECOND SESSIONS OF 1862.

POONA, 30*th July* 1862.

*Present.*—His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay.

His Excellency Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B.

Honorable MR. FRERE.
" Mr. Inverarity.
" MR. LEWIS (Advocate Genl.)
" MR. TRISTRAM.
" MR. SCOTT.
" MR. ROBERTSON.
" MR. JUGONATH SUNKERSET.
" MR. RUSTOMJEE J. JEJEEBHOY.
" MR. MADHOWROW VITTUL VINCHOOKUR.

and Mr. Deputy Secretary BAYLEY.

The Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Section 45 of Clause 1 of Regulation XIII. of 1827 (to make it permissive and not imperative to fetter prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor) which had been presented at the last meeting was first considered. His Excellency Sir W. Mansfield, in pursuance of the notice he had given, moved that the following section be added to the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee:

II. "Provided always that British born subjects sentenced to hard labor, or to rigorous imprisonment, or to penal servitude, shall not be secured with fetters excepting when it may be urgently necessary so to secure them for the discipline of the jail or the prevention of violent or dangerous behaviour."

The above amendment His Excellency explained, he considered necessary to secure to British born subjects residing in India the same immunities as were enjoyed by them in England. As British born subjects could only be tried by English Laws, he was of opinion that they should not be fettered except in those cases in which fetters were resorted to in England viz. when there was an urgent necessity so to secure prisoners for the discipline of the jail or the prevention of violent or dangerous behaviour. He would give no discretionary power to the Executive Officers, but would distinctly provide for it in a legislative enactment.

Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett opposed the amendment, which he thought made an unnecessary distinction between Europeans and natives. He considered that all Her Majesty's subjects in India should be treated alike. Mr. Frere also opposed the amendment. He thought the circumstances under which British born subjects were placed in England and in India very different, and that as the jails in this country were constructed differently from those in England, the Executive ought to have the power to fetter British born subjects. After some discussion, the amendment proposed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was carried.

The Advocate General then moved that the following clause be also added to the Bill:—

"When any prisoner shall be sentenced to hard labor or rigorous imprisonment, the Court shall at the time of passing such sentence declare whether such prisoner shall or shall not be secured with fetters."

As he considered that the Judge and not the Jailer should be the party invested with the power given by the Act. After considerable discussion in which all the Members seemed to take part, the Hon'ble Mr. Scott moved that the following words be added to the Clause proposed by the Advocate General:

"Provided that it shall be lawful to put on fetters in all cases when after sentence it may be found urgently necessary so to secure prisoners for the discipline of the jail or the prevention of violent or dangerous behaviour."

Both the additional clause proposed by the Advocate General and the words suggested to be added by the Hon'ble Mr. Scott were on being put to the vote agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Frere then said that as so many amendments to the Bill had been proposed and carried, and as the existing law seemed to him to provide for some of them, he proposed that the Bill be again referred for consideration to a Select Committee, consisting of

Sir W. Mansfield,
The Advocate General,
Hon'ble Mr. Scott,
Hon'ble Mr. Sunkersett and himself.
Mr. Frere's proposal was carried.

The second subject for consideration was a Bill for the levy of Port Dues in the Ports of North Canara District. This Bill, though a Government measure, was introduced by the Honorable Mr. Tristram to whom it was entrusted. The Collectorate of North Canara having been transferred from the Presidency of Madras to that of Bombay it has become necessary to make due provision for the improvement, maintenance, and good government of the Ports, Rivers, and Channels in that Collectorate, and to extend to them the provisions of the Port Dues Act No. XXII. of 1855. The local government by the above Act has power to declare, with the sanction of the Governor General of India, any Port and navigable River or Channel leading to the Port to be subject to the Act, and when any Port or navigable River or Channel has been declared to be so subject to the Act, all the provisions of the Act are to have effect. The Bill therefore provides for the Ports in the District of North Canara being made subject to the provisions of Act XXII. of 1855. The rate at which it is proposed to levy the Port Dues does not exceed two annas for every ton of burden, and is the same as that fixed by Acts passed for the levy of Port Dues at other Ports under the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Tristram alluded to some of the Sections of the Bill as requiring further explanation, and proposed that it be read a first time and referred to a Select Committee consisting of

The Hon'ble Mr. Robertson,
The Hon'ble Mr. Scott,
The Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee J. Jejeebhoy,
and the Mover.

The proposal was carried unanimously.

The third and last subject before the Council was a Bill for amending the Law relating to the Small Cause Court at Kurrachee, and was brought in by the Hon'ble Mr. Inverarity, who explained the objects of the Bill, as set forth in the statement of Objects and Reasons.

There are numerous branches at Kurrachee of Bombay firms, both English and native, which are superintended by local agents, and the Sind Railway Company is also represented by an agent only. All these agents can bring suits in the Small Cause Court in the name of their Firms or Companies, but no actions will be against any of those Firms or Companies in the Small Cause Court, because they are not personally within the jurisdiction. This state of the law has been felt to bear heavily on persons who have been sued by these Firms and Companies, and who have now no opportunity of filing cross-actions. It seems also to be unfair not to give the servant of a Company which is represented in Sind by an agent, the same facilities for recovering his demands against his masters, as he would have had if the agent had been in name as well as in fact his master. The first Clause of the Bill is intended to make provision for this, and is taken from an Act lately passed in Calcutta. The other Clauses relate to the working of the Court, and is intended to remedy certain difficulties that have been experienced. Mr. Inverarity proposed that the Bill be read a first time and referred to a Select Committee consisting of

The Hon'ble Mr. Robertson,
The Hon'ble Mr. Lewis,
and the Mover.

The proposal was carried unanimously.

There being no other business before the Council, it was adjourned to Wednesday, the 6th of August 1862.

# INTELLIGENCE.

## LATEST.

*(By Electric Telegraph.)*

### MADRAS.

MADRAS, 31*st July* 1862.

Securities, five and a half, eleven and half premium.

Fives, four and a half premium.

Fours, six and three quarter discount.

Document Bills, two shillings and three farthings.

Freight, deadweight, twenty-five shillings, light three pounds ten shillings to four pounds five shillings.

Interest on Loans, seven per cent.

Money market, easy.

Forty inch Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, rupees seven.

Number forty Mule Twist, good second, per bundle, rupees four fifteen.

## LOCAL.

WE perceive that the Indian Navy sloop *Clive*, and the steamer *Victoria* are to be sold by public auction in September next.

THE LATE CASES OF CHOLERA ON BOARD THE NEGOCIATOR.—In a case reported in our Police columns yesterday, it was stated that cholera had broken out among the crew of the *Negociator* and that three men had died. The remainder of the crew were sent to the Sailors' Home at the request of the Second Magistrate of Police, Mr. Oliver. We are extremely glad to hear that this wholesome precaution has been attended with success, as no more cases of the fatal disease have since occurred.

REDUCTION OF NATIVE CAVALRY.—We perceive by General Orders that four Regiments of Native Cavalry are to be disbanded forthwith, and that the remaining eight Regiments are to be made up to the strength of 499 of all ranks, as far as possible by transfers from the disbanded Corps. The option of transfer or discharge with gratuity, to be allowed to Native Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Sowars of the disbanded Regiments. The gratuity to be at the same rate and on the same terms as on the reduction in December 1860. The Regiments to be disbanded are the 2nd Poona Horse, 4th Sind Horse, and the 2nd and 3rd Mahratta Horse. The reductions in the Cavalry force in this Presidency are ordered to have effect from the 1st of October next, and are to be completed before that time.

A CURIOUS SCENE ON BOARD THE LAST MAIL.—On the departure of the Mail for Europe some of the young officers belonging to the Indian Navy, who had availed themselves of the privileges granted by a recent order, took the opportunity of securing passages by the *Malta*. Some of the myrmidons of the law, in the guise of bailiffs, made their appearance shortly before the departure of the steamer, with a view of arresting some of those young gentlemen, who had left various claims unsettled on shore. Some of them had, in the meantime, at least so we are told, assumed the garb of common seamen, and while the "bums" were on board, occupied, or amused themselves aloft. The Sheriff's officers were frequently noticed to cast wistful eyes in the direction of the young tars in the rigging, but from some cause difficult of explanation, none of the future Nelsons could find time to come on deck. At length the steamer began to evince indications of going to sea, when the representatives of the Sheriff were reluctantly compelled to leave the *Malta* without having been able to effect their object. On their departure from the steamer they were treated to a parting cheer from the youngsters aloft.

THE Civil Service and the Legal Profession in India having long experienced the want of a Journal like *The Jurist*, containing Reports of decided cases and articles on legal topics, the occasion of the establishment of the new High Courts has been deemed a convenient one to launch a Periodical of the nature referred to. The limited number of Practitioners in the late Supreme Court was a circumstance unfavorable to such an undertaking, but now that the amalgamation is an accomplished fact, it is confidently expected that a number of Subscribers will be secured sufficient to insure the success of the enterprise. The Journal, which it is contemplated starting, will be styled "THE INDIAN JURIST." It will appear weekly, and, in addition to the decisions of the High Courts of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, it will contain Reports of cases in the inferior Courts, and generally, all matter that may prove useful and interesting to the Profession. "THE INDIAN JURIST" will be edited by a Member of the Calcutta Bar, and the Reports will be furnished by Practitioners in the different Courts. The Subscription, including postage, will be Rs. 15 a quarter, which will be the shortest period for which Subscribers' names can be entered. The first Number will appear on an early day, but in order that the projectors of the scheme may be in a position to estimate the amount of support they are likely to receive, parties desirous of subscribing are requested to send their names and addresses to the manager of *The Indian Jurist*, care of the Bengal Printing Company, Limited, Calcutta.

WE are happy to announce another "Compendium of English and Gujerati Dictionary." It is by Javhérilál Umiáshankar, Tribhuwandás Dwárkádás, and Motirám Trikundas. It is very properly dedicated to Munguldas Nuthubhoy, Esquire, one of the most active friends of native education. The compilers were urged to undertake the work by the Director of Public Instruction. The book should have appeared before the one recently published by other parties and noticed in our columns; but the latter got to the windward and shot ahead of the former by means thus explained in the Preface:—"It should have appeared long ere this, but the printer, who first undertook to print it, was unable to fulfil his contract, and great delay was caused thereby. Subsequently the book was transferred, to the Education Society's Press." The volume contains two Appendices, one of English Synonyms, and the other of Prefixes, Affixes, and Greek and Latin Roots. The book is adopted by the Department of Public Instruction. For its typography, it is enough to say that it was printed at the Education Society's Press. For its lexicography, it seems to us to be superior to its predecessors in respect of a more judicious selection of the most current and useful English words: at least, it contains fewer obsolete or unusual words. The Gujerati orthography and synonyms are better,—better as being purer Gujerati. The work is highly creditable to the compilers, and must prove useful for educational purposes.

WE understand that a very extensive scheme of Regimental reliefs has lately been sent into Government from the military department, embracing almost the entire half of the Army in this Presidency. The cost, the inconvenience, and the suffering entailed on thousands by such wholesale removals are but too well known to our Military readers. Fortunately, however, there is another consideration of greater weight with the authorities than any or all of these—the expense to the State. Without feeling called upon to express any opinion as to the prudence or propriety of such a comprehensive scheme of reliefs, Government simply set aside the greater part of it on the very sufficient ground, that there were no funds allotted in the estimates of the year for such a large expenditure. For once, then, the army will be able to appreciate the blessings of the new budget system.—*Madras Times, July* 26.

WE notice that the health of the Town has again declined during the last week. The casualties from cholera are again somewhat high; while the deaths from fever have increased. The total number of deaths during the past week amount to 270 against 269 of the preceding week; thus showing a rather unfavorable change, the mean of corresponding weeks in the last ten years show that the number of casualties are one above the average. The following is a classified table of the casualties:

| | |
|---|---|
| EUROPEANS: | |
| Cholera | 2 |
| Other diseases | 16 |
| INDO-EUROPEANS: | |
| Cholera | 0 |
| Fever | 0 |
| Other diseases | 0 |
| HINDOOS: | |
| Cholera | 22 |
| Small-pox | 2 |
| Fever | 69 |
| Other diseases | 63 |
| MUSSULMANS: | |
| Cholera | 4 |
| Small-pox | 0 |
| Fever | 35 |
| Other diseases | 31 |
| PARSEES: | |
| Cholera | 0 |
| Fever | 5 |
| Other diseases | 11 |
| JEWS: | |
| Cholera | 0 |
| Other diseases | 0 |
| NATIVE-CHRISTIANS: | |
| Cholera | 4 |
| Other diseases | 4 |
| NEGRO-AFRICANS: | |
| Cholera | 0 |
| Other diseases | 1 |
| UNKNOWN RACE: | |
| Cholera | 0 |
| Other diseases | 1 |

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

| | deaths. | mean. |
|---|---|---|
| Small-pox | 2 | 3 |
| Cholera | 32 | 18 |
| Measles | 1 | 1 |
| Fever | 113 | 134 |
| Nervous system | 14 | 10 |
| Respiratory system | 14 | 25 |
| Vascular system | 1 | 1 |
| Alimentary system | 51 | 44 |
| Cachexy | 28 | 28 |

WEATHER REPORT.

*At* 9 A.M., *July* 31*st*, 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. slight rain. Ther. 74.
BULSAR.—S. W. calm rainy.
CANNANORE.—S. W. clear.
COCHIN.—Clear. Ther. 80.
GOA.—W. light cloudy.
KOLAPORE.—S. W. light rainy.
MADRAS.—S. cloudy. Ther. 83.
SURAT.—S. W. rainy.

### CORONERS' INQUESTS.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—An inquest was held last Tuesday at Tardeo, on view of the body of a Hindoo girl aged about ten years. The deceased was the daughter of a gardener and employed about a week since as a bobbin-carrier in the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Factory at Tardeo. On the morning of Tuesday she was engaged in sweeping the back of a mule or spinning jenny. A little after eleven o'clock, while the Spinning Master, Mr. Buckley, was engaged in repairing another mule about twenty paces from the one the deceased was sweeping, he heard a shriek from that direction. Mr. Buckley hastened to the spot and found the deceased jammed between the fixed and moveable part of the mule. He ordered the mule to be drawn out, and had the deceased removed. She was then quite insensible and her head badly crushed, and she expired in about two minutes after she had been taken out. It appeared that cautions are invariably given to the new comers in the Factory to avoid going between the fixed and the moveable part of the mule. The deceased had only to sweep the back part of the mule, and had no business to go under it.—*Verdict*:—"Accidentally killed."

DEATH FROM A FALL.—Another inquest was held yesterday at Nowrojee Hill, touching the death of a Hindoo carpenter named Manick Raghu, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased was employed in the Bombay Oil Pressing Mills. On Wednesday evening about half-past five o'clock the deceased and a Parsee carpenter were standing on a bamboo scaffolding, engaged in fixing a sky-light frame to the roof of the Factory. As the deceased was lifting up one extremity of a purlin to admit the tenon of the frame, the end of the bamboo on which he was standing, slipped down, owing it is supposed to the coir rope with which it had been secured having got wet, when the deceased having lost the hold of the purlin fell headlong on a stone-foundation below and thence into an excavation made for an engine bed. He was immediately taken out by two of the workmen, he was quite insensible, and blood flowing from his left ear and nose from the severe injuries received on the left part of his head. He was taken home and expired about an hour afterwards.—*Verdict*:—"Died of injuries of the head accidentally caused by a fall."

### BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—THURSDAY, JULY 31ST.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

CAPTAIN SMALES' CASE.—Captain Smales appeared again to-day in order to answer the charge preferred against him on Monday last, that of criminally misappropriating, under the Penal Code, Rs. 10,000, the case having been adjourned from that day for the purpose of producing evidence, for the prosecution, from Mhow.

Mr. Dunbar appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Sangster for the accused.

Mr. Shaw Stewart, Secretary to Government, was also in attendance.

Mr. Dunbar applied to His Worship to adjourn the case until Tuesday next at two o'clock, on the ground that the witnesses had not arrived from Mhow. He had reason to expect that Mr. Malone, the Acting Paymaster, would arrive on Monday and there were other witnesses to follow him.

Mr. Sangster said, that he had no objection to the adjournment until the day named, but he did object to being brought to the Court day after day. He therefore thought that it would be better to fix Wednesday as it might obviate the necessity for another adjournment.

His Worship said that he would fix Wednesday next, at two o'clock, for the hearing of the case.

DURING the day a European of the name of William Page, was brought up in charge of a sepoy of the Poona Police, the sepoy on presenting himself to His Worship said that he had been sent down in charge of the prisoner, who had been committed by the Deputy Magistrate of Poona, Mr. Showell, on a charge of having "fraudulently misappropriated property, a ring." The prisoner had been sent down to Bombay for the purpose of taking his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court. The sepoy was ordered to give the man over to the custody of the Magistrate at Bombay.

His Worship enquired of the sepoy whether he had got the warrant with him from the Deputy Magistrate of Poona?

The sepoy, said that he brought down two letters with him from the Deputy Magistrate, one of which was addressed to His Worship, and the other to the Clerk of the Crown, they had both been delivered and therefore he requested that His Worship would be kind enough to take charge of the prisoner and give him a receipt so that he might return to Poona.

His Worship said that the prisoner could not be received without the warrant, and that he would have to remain in the custody of the sepoy until the warrant was sent from Poona. In the meantime the prisoner and the sepoy would both be accommodated in the Police Office Chowkey till such time as the Deputy Magistrate of Poona could be communicated with on the subject.

We understand that the prisoner was sent to Poona sometime ago on suspicion of being a deserter, but as the military authorities there did not know anything about him he was released. Since that time, however, the prisoner has got into trouble again on the subject of the present charge, and has in consequence been committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions on the charge above stated.

It seems that Page was formerly a Trooper in the Bengal European Cavalry (Dumpies), but nothing is known of his subsequent career until he was sent to Poona as above stated.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Canjee Leena, a Bhattia, appeared to answer the complaint of another Bhattia of the name of Kessowjee Goculdass, for fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust a quantity of gold, his property.

*Mr. Darby* appeared for the defendant.

The complainant said.—I keep a cloth shop in the Fort; and know the prisoner. On the 21st instant I gave prisoner two gold neck chains to repair. He weighed them in my presence and said this one is about eight tolas and this (indicating them) about five and a quarter. He repaired them and gave them back to me the same day, about half-pastone o'clock, and I took them away. I did not weigh them when I took them from him, I then went home when I found that one piece of chain was missing and about half a tola of gold missing from the other one. I then returned to prisoner's shop and asked him what had become of the piece of chain. He said the ornament might have been lengthened. I then caused him to weigh it. It was weighed and weighed seven tolas and a half. Then I made him weigh it with rupees and found it weighed four tolas and twenty-one wals. I told the prisoner to give up the gold which he had abstracted. At first he said he didn't abstract it, but when some people assembled he asked me to produce a writing and he would make the loss good. The gold missing was my own property, and I value it at Rs. 36.

Cross-examined by Mr. Darby.—I gave the ornaments to the prisoner about 10 o'clock to put in the fire and clean them and to attach a ramnomee to one of them and three ramnomees to the other. He was to put them in the fire and clean each ornament, had one ramnomee attached and I had the two loose ramnomees with me. I was present during the whole operation of putting in the fire and cleaning. I was not watching, as I was engaged talking to merchants about cloth. One Bhimjee Mooljee came and talked and then left. I did'nt notice that the chain was removed when it was given back to me. All these buttons were removed. I saw them removed. It was not put in entire (in the fire). They were all removed and put in the fire and all the strips were separated. The four pieces are composed of one long piece and one length is missing. I got him (prisoner) apprehended three days after. I knew one Kessowjee a goldsmith, his shop is next to prisoner's. At the time of the operation of cleaning the ornaments I and the prisoner only were present. The prisoner didn't leave the whole time. I got the small ornament made by one Kessowjee and the other one by Rampursad. The parts have been pressed. There is space for five chains.

Govindjee Damodhur, dealer in cloth, stated that the prosecutor brought the ornaments to him, when witness said how is it, there were five chains. The prosecutor said it had been lengthened, the goldsmith says so. They went to the goldsmith's and asked him about it, when he said that he had made it into four, then he said that he had made it a little longer. He was told to weigh it and on doing so found it to be six tolas and nine wals only. He was then told to give up the gold when he denied having abstracted any from it. The small ornament was then brought back and weighed when it was found to be short in weight; originally it weighed five tolas and nine wals. It then only weighed five tolas and three quarters.

There was a good deal more evidence taken, but the prosecutor's statement was uncorroborated.

Mr. Darby addressed His Worship on behalf of the prisoner, and contended that there was no proof against him whatever of having taken any of the gold from the ornaments. The prosecutor was present all the time and he took back the ornaments and said nothing about the part being missed and took no proceedings in the matter until some days afterwards.

The case was here postponed for the purpose of procuring the evidence of Mr. Kirschner, who was then sent for.

Mr. Kirschner said.—On the 25th instant, the prosecutor charged the prisoner with having taken some gold from a neck ornament which he had given him to clean. Prisoner said he didn't take any from the ornament, but he made the ornament a little bit longer and put four strings to it instead of five. The prosecutor said that the ornament was short one and three quarter tolas and the other one half a tola. Prosecutor said that he had the ornaments weighed at another shop, before he gave them it to the prisoner. He had no witness about the weighing. He said they were cleaned in his presence. He likewise said the ornament might have been made a little longer, but he was certain that they had lost weight. Witness then sent the Havildar to the prisoner's shop when he returned with the piece of ingot and two bunches of gold wire. The prisoner said that they were the same kind of gold. The prisoner said that he did not take any of the prosecutor's gold but he was willing to give these (the ingot and wire) to settle it.

His Worship said, that there was no evidence to prove that the prisoner had taken any thing from the ornaments, and he could not understand how the prosecutor could take back his chain without noticing that only four lengths were in it instead of five, and the more especially as he was present during the whole time. It was incredible to suppose that he could have taken it without missing it. Then the constable said that the prosecutor had told him that he got both the ornaments weighed at another shop; but did not produce any witness to prove that statement. There was no proof that anything had been taken off the chain by the prisoner; and there was no evidence to show what the weight of the chain was when it was taken to the prisoner's shop. It was true that the prisoner had offered to give the prosecutor some gold, but that was no proof of his guilt. It was to be hoped when the prosecutor took another chain to be cleaned that he would be more particular. There was no evidence against the prisoner, and therefore the charge was dismissed.

ANOTHER CASE OF EUROPEAN VAGRANCY.—John Curran, a seaman, was charged with begging in the public streets. The case was fully proved against him by Mr. William Barnes, Police Constable.

The prisoner admitted that he did ask the witness for an anna as he was very hungry. He did not know that he was infringing on the law.

His Worship very kindly ordered the prisoner to be taken to the Sailors' Home, and told him that he must endeavour to obtain a ship.

The prisoner thanked His Worship for his humanity and promised to exert himself to do what His Worship advised him.

THEFT.—Kessow Pudham, was charged with stealing a dhotur, two handkerchiefs, and Rs. 3-11-3 in cash, from Servia Easa.

The prosecutor states that on that day (Thursday) at about eleven o'clock, he stopped at a shop and laid down his bundle containing the articles mentioned, when the prisoner took it up and was going away with it. The sound of the money attracted witness's attention, and upon looking round he saw the prisoner walking off. He then called out thief! thief!! and a sepoy stopped the prisoner with the property in his hand.

The prisoner had nothing to say in his defence.

His Worship found him guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for three months.

## LAW.

### SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

*List of Causes for Trial this day.*

11 Doe, on the demise of Esvaldabae widow, &c. *vs.* Roe, afterwards Vowbae, widow, &c.

### SMALL CAUSE COURT.—THURSDAY, JULY 31ST.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER ESQ.)

*Michael Riello* vs. *Hajee Mahomed Seedick.*

*Dr. Dalla* appeared for the plaintiff.

*Mr. Barton* for the defendant.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who is Master of the French ship *La Belle Virginie*, to recover from the defendant who is a sugar merchant the sum of rupees 406-10, being the difference of freight between the alleged weight of sugar shipped at Calcutta and that declared in Bombay. It appeared that a charter-party, dated 19th December last, was entered into by plaintiff with the defendant, the terms of which were that the vessel should proceed from Bombay to Calcutta and from Calcutta back to Bombay; the cargo of both trips to consist of 350 tons of dead-weight and the rest light-weight; the freight was Rs. 21 per ton, and the captain was to sign bills of lading without prejudice to his rights under the charter-party, provided the rate was not below the chartered rate. The captain at the request of the defendant's agent in Calcutta signed a number of bills of lading and among them a set for 2,283 bags of sugar which were described in the bills to contain two and a half Calcutta maunds each, a Calcutta maund being 205 lbs. Of the 2,283 bags, 268 bags belonged to the defendant, and the others to different consignees. The captain did not weigh the bags but depended upon the faith of the representation made in the bills of lading that the weight was correct. After his return to Bombay, he gave a receipt for the balance of freight which was paid to him, believing that the weight of sugar had been fairly represented. Some days afterwards, however, the charterer presented a bill charging the captain with eight bags of sugar short delivered, each bag being represented to contain eight Bombay maunds, a Bombay maund being 224 lbs. The captain protested against this bill on the ground that he was charged 19lbs. in excess of the weight represented in the bills of lading for each bag. According to the testimony of the captain and his two witnesses, the defendant's man presenting the bill declared that it was usual in Calcutta for consignors to mention less than actual weight in the bills of lading and that each bag contained 224 lbs. of sugar. Upon this the captain assumed the weight of the 2,283 bags to be 224 lbs. each, instead of 205 lbs. as represented in the bills of lading, and he now sued the defendant for freight on 19 lbs. calculated for 2,283 bags.

For the defendent, it was contended that the demand made by him for the short delivery of eight bags each containing eight Bombay maunds of 224 lbs. was no ground for the assumption on the part of the captain; that all the 2,283 bags shipped were each of that weight, nor was the declaration of the defendant's servant a proof that the bags were under weighted in the bills of lading. It might be that the weight was correctly represented in the bills of lading, but that the defendant's servant had falsely represented the weight for eight bags in the bill. Defendant's servant on being examined denied the allegation imputed to him. Defendant himself testified that the weight represented in the bills of lading consigned to him was correct, and he produced his books shewing that he sold his bags each weighing 7 to 7¼ maunds: the weight in his sale book tallied with the weight in the bills of lading.

THE COURT gave a verdict for the defendant and certified for counsel's costs.

## SUDDER DEWANEE ADAWLUT.

THE following cases are set down for hearing in the Sudder Court this day, Friday, the 1st August 1862:

Special Appeal No. 179 of 1861.—Poona.—Sukharam bin Vittojee Goondul *vs.* Sudasew bin Saiajee Goondal.

Regular Appeal No. 5 of 1860.—Ahmednuggur.—Balgeer Gooroo Anundgeer, deceased, his heir Eshwuntgeer, a minor, his guardian Rajgeer wullud Rugoonathgeer *vs.* Dowluta Anundgeer.

Special Appeal No. 22 of 1861.—Ahmedabad.—Goolabkhan Misreekhan, deceased, his heir and wife, Boo Oomrao Boo, and others *vs.* Syud Meersahib Boolakee, a minor, his guardian and another Beebee Fatma.

Special Appeal No. 29 of 1861.—Konkun.—Jeewun Thakoorshet *vs.* Gunnoo bin Shetiba Mores.

Special Appeal No. 30 of 1861.—Poona.—Khooshaldass Damodhurdass, his son and heir, Bhugwandass Khooshaldass *vs.* Balajee Dinnanath.

Special Appeal No. 36 of 1861.—Konkun.—Sukhojee bin Sewajee and another *vs.* Nars Dhondes.

# INDIAN.

## POONA.

A NATIVE correspondent in Poona calls our attenion to the fact that the great dearness of food at present prevailing in the city (another correspondent says the price has increased fourfold within thirty years) is aggravated by the prohibition placed by the government of the Nizam on the exportation of grain from the territories of that prince. Poona used to be supplied with large quantities of grain from the Nizam's districts adjoining our own frontier. We would recommend this subject to the notice of the resident at Hyderabad. —*Observer, July* 31.

THE Broach community of this place are said to be much pleased because his Excellency the Governor has condescendingly admitted their deputy Moolla to a personal interview, and conversed with him half an hour. The old man had fallen under the displeasure of Mr. Loughnan, and was excluded from the Agents durbar, and the assembly of the nobles of the Decean; but he expects the kindness of the Governor will restore him to his lost position. He claimed the honor of former acquaintance with His Excellency when residing in this country many years back.—*Id.*

## BENGAL.

NOTICE TO PURSUERS OF KNOWLEDGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—As we anticipated, the rains have brought some delightful experiences of the wisdom of Mr. Riddel's scheme for bringing all our mails *via* Bombay in the present state of our communications. We yesterday received a

## ENGLISH PRESS.

### THE PRINCESS' MARRIAGE.

*(From the Daily News, July 1.)*

If, when our Princess Royal married, we had been told that we could feel a yet deeper and tenderer sympathy with one of the daughters of England on her wedding day, we should have declared it impossible. Yet it is even so. Amidst all the bright demonstration of that day there was, as there is at all true weddings, a strength of emotion giving a sense of pathos, which we could hardly have believed could be more deeply felt. Yet we now find it otherwise. It moved us then to see such young parents giving their first-born to mark the beginning of a new generation. It moved us to see the traces of approaching death in the aged grandmother. The overflowing happiness and goodwill of the bridegroom moved us—delighted as he was at our enthusiasm about our eldest Princess, and so did the sensibility of the young bride at the moment of passing over from the one to the other home. Altogether, there was so much pathetic feeling under all the acclamation and brilliancy that perhaps everyone of us was surprised at his own emotions, and would not readily have believed that they would ever be stronger on a royal wedding-day. To-day we find how little we knew. The next of our young Princesses marries with the approbation and sympathy of all the world, as her sister did. The engagement was understood to be altogether gratifying to her parents, while it was most acceptable to a whole people who regard love matches more benignly perhaps than any other nation in the world. In respect to union itself there is everything to rejoice in it; but it is with a singularly grave, tender, and solemn congratulation.

Young as these young people are, they are chastened by long and anxious waiting, and well disciplined by disappointment. Again and again has their wedding-day seemed to be drawing on; and once more it has been set back to a distance. Again and again has Death bade Marriage wait. If "they who sow in tears shall reap in joy," we may hope for a full harvest of happiness by and by for the generous and patient young lovers who have had so many tears to shed for family bereavements, and have applied themselves to comfort others while themselves carrying such heavy hearts. It is this devotedness, which seems to them so simple a matter, which so deepens our feelings to-day. If all had gone gaily, we should have believed everything of our young Princess, as we did of her sister, and have hoped everything for her from the discipline of life which comes to all; but, as it has happened, the discipline has come before the going out into life, and we know the good we were ready to believe. Prince Louis must always have been assured of the national goodwill towards his bride; but now he receives her dowered with the rich portion of a nation's serious and cordial respect, over and above all the affectionate admiration due to her abilities and her accomplishments. To us she will always be the Princess who watched by her father's pillow, who summoned her brother there, who sustained her mother, and put aside her own interests and feelings, and trusted her betrothed to do the same, for the sake of the other mourners under a grief in which her own share might have seemed to be enough. It was the universal hope that the delay might not be very long. The sooner there could be a quiet wedding in the quietest family retreat the better pleased the nation would be. We rejoice that it is to-day; and, when we remember the many months of mourning and heart-sickness which have been gone through since this wedding-day began to be talked about, we remember also how young these lovers are, so that it is still full early for them to be setting forth on their own special career. They begin it under a manifestation of many and rich blessings. They know each other, by means of their varied and grave discipline, as few young couples do; and they have a very unusual sense of the realities of human life, in its experience and in its aims. If they may tremble at it under so many proof of the transitoriness of this world's arrangements, they have all the firmer hold of their own life-projects, and of each other. As for the rest, everybody greets them heartily, honours them truly, and wishes them well. All that may be innocently desired and confidently hoped is universally hoped and desired for them to-day; and the blessing uttered from the heaving heart of a nation is an augury for good not the less splendid for being solemn.

If our thoughts follow those of our Princess to-day, they will rest with her brother. He is having a large share, for one so young, of the great partings which divide our lives into periods. With him, these come very near together, and he has now lost the friend who stood next when his father was gone. He is called early to the serious business of life, as his sisters are to their life's homes. As his mother remains at her post of duty and responsibility, when husband and daughters are called from her side, it is for the son to abide with her, and do what in him lies of the offices of those from whom she had been parted, or whom she has generally dismissed to live their own life. This memorable year will be one which he will not hereafter shrink to look back upon as one in which he was called to begin his life's work too, and devote himself to his mother's aid, as his sister has done to her support and consolation. When his quality is thus proved as his sister's has been we shall look out joyfully for the time when he too may have a nation's blessing on his wedding-day.

### SIR CHARLES WOOD'S WRONGHEADEDNESS.

*(From the Daily News, June 27.)*

If any one wants to qualify for sainthip, in regard to the virtue of patience, we can put him in the way. Let Mrs enter upon some business transaction with Sir Charles Wood; and if he desires the strongest concentrated discipline, let the affair be one involving the interests of some millions of persons in India and England, who are waiting for and are while the Indian Secretary is enjoying an intense complacency in the exercise of his wrong-headedness, and in acting in defiance of all respectable opinion, and in disregard of every pledge the Government has given on the subject. We have had occasion more than once before to show our readers how obstinately Sir Charles Wood can set men and projects which have in view the development of the soil and the industry of India; how singularly he contrives to misread statements of facts, to misapprehend agreements, to misinterpret contracts, and in every way to impede progress, to waste time and money in critical junctures, to annoy and offend men of business, to discourage shareholders, and injure their interests, to disregard engineering authorities, to ignore legal opinions—in short, to set himself up as an obstruction when all else is favourable to Indian improvement, and to do it with a cold conceit which puts the manners of his opponents to the last possible test. From such past incidents the candidate for salutation may form some conception of the nature of the trial of having to do business with Sir Charles Wood; but if he would put himself under a stringency of discipline as yet unheard of, let him now become a director of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, and undertake the communications with the Secretary for India on the Toombuddra project. In obstructiveness and wrong-headedness Sir Charles Wood can hardly go further than the point he has arrived at. It is not a sufficient consolation that, being always wrong on such occasions, he always has to yield. He yielded last August when he could hold out no longer; and he may now have to yield again any day; but the poverty of parched districts in India, and the hunger of Lancashire are growing worse from day to day while the Secretary for India is wasting the time, money, and patience of everybody concerned. We are glad to see that the Cotton Supply Association has published a remonstrance. It has the weightiest legal opinions and the authority of Lord Dalhousie, Lord Canning, and the Madras Government on the one hand, and of Sir Arthur Cotton and all the engineering world on the other, have no effect on the self-satisfied Minister, it may be thought that Lancashire will move more him; but Mr. Baxley and his associates will move the public; and it is possible that public opinion may move the Minister, in the last resort. For this purpose it is only necessary that the facts should be known. They are few and plain; and all the world thinks alike about them with the exception of Sir Charles Wood.

There is a district in Southern India peculiarly fitted for the growth of the best kind of cotton for our manufacture,—the district of Bellary, and the Raichoor Doab which adjoins it. There is no question about the certainty of producing any amount of this excellent cotton, for which sufficient irrigation may be applied and transport provided; whereas there is no district now more grievously wasted from its being left to the chances of the rains, for want of public works which might have been long in operation but for the wilfulness of Sir Charles Wood. There is no difficulty about supplying the necessary irrigation and transport. The project has been matured for years; it was settled in Lord Stanley's time; the plans are complete; and, moreover, several thousand pounds have been spent by the Madras Government. It is now Sir Charles Wood's pleasure to keep barren, after all arrangements had been made for their utilisation.

When, in 1858, it was agreed between Lord Stanley, then Indian Secretary, and the Company, that that body should conduct one single enterprise, under the sanction of a Government guarantee of five per cent. on 1,000,000*l.*, as the limited cost of the project, the Company had submitted two projects to the Directors of the East India Company. On Lord Stanley requesting the Madras Government to make choice of some one scheme for the Government to guarantee, one of these two was selected, viz., that which would render fertile the Bellary District and Raichoor Doab, and convey their produce to the rivers coast. It was under the guidance of Sir Arthur Cotton that this selection of the Toombuddra project was made; and one of the prescribed conditions met with due attention, that the execution should cost about a million. Some previous estimates, under former authorities, had given the probable cost as low as 900,000*l.*, and some as high as a million and a quarter; so that the Madras Government was well aware of a margin of uncertainty when Sir A. Cotton said that he believed the thing might be done for a million. When the Madras Government announced, in July, 1859, their choice of the project, Sir Charles Wood had become Secretary for India; and he wrote to the Company to inquire whether they accepted the decision of the Madras Government. Under his direction they did accept it, regarding this as a final settlement of the compact about the Government guarantee of the interest on 1,000,000*l.* It having appeared that a small extension, and the establishment of a tank at its terminus, were desirable for giving full effect to the works, Sir Charles Wood, and the Madras Government after him, directed the comprehension of that tank and short channel in the scheme. This made the area to be treated two millions of acres without the Raichoor Doab, which would add another million. The final survey and estimate brought the cost, including the tank and channel, to 1,350,000*l.*; and the engineers, who were fully supported by the Madras Government, reported the reclamation of the scheme to be practical, the Madras Government advising Sir Charles Wood to extend the guarantee to the amount named. So confident were that Government of the prosperation of the enterprise that they urgently desired the engineers to go to work at once, to employ the hungry people of the region. When this expense was incurred a check was received.

If Sir Charles Wood did not think it proper to extend the Government guarantee beyond the 1,000,000*l.* proposed, what he had to do was clearly to say so, as soon as possible, to the Directors of the Company in London, and to await their further suggestions. Instead of this, the Secretary kept silence towards the Company, and wrote to Madras that not only would he afford a guarantee to 1,000,000*l.* only, but the total expenses must not exceed that amount. This was scarcely credible—so unheard of is the demand that an estimate shall be set aside for a pledge which no man or body of men could take; but the Minister was positive; he would not hear of the Company raising the additional amount without the guarantee; nothing would serve but cutting down the project, so as to include the expenses already incurred in reliance on the faith of the Government, and so as to exclude the Bellary District, which is of more importance than any other part of the scheme. By this ill-timed restriction, the rate per cent. of profit must be reduced at least one half, and what is of more importance to the public, the productive area would be reduced from 2,000,000 acres to 500,000, or even 400,000 acres. The Madras Government remonstrated, declaring that the Bellary District was the reason of their preference of this project; but Sir Charles Wood was peremptory. He was even more restrictive and positive with the Company, when the Directors at length heard what he had been doing behind their backs. The legal advisers of Government recommended the plan of permitting an unguaranteed addition to the capital of the Company; but the Secretary declared that he would sanction no scheme which could carry the expenditure beyond 1,000,000*l.* The disappointment on the spot where the works were already begun was bitter, and very bitterly expressed; and it may be conceived what were the feelings of the Company on being bidden to stop works which they had begun at the urgent request of the Government.

The Directors now found it time to see how their case stood in law. The eminent counsel applied to, after a full and patient study of the whole case, give an opinion that the Company are in complete possession of their enterprise, under Government guarantee to the amount of 1,000,000*l.*, and with power to raise what more they want without such guarantee. Sir Charles Wood does not agree with the lawyers, and even advances new and impracticable claims and restrictions; and, when asked to explain himself on certain points of gratuitous allegation, refuses to do so, because it would be "needlessly extending the discussion."

This is enough in the way of description. Sir Charles Wood, after declining all proposals that the Directors could make, declined every one of three schemes of arbitration. He had told them what he would have done, and he had no more to say or to hear. This was his announcement just a year ago. Meantime, and up to this moment, the land lies barren, the people are wretched, Lancashire is hungry, and money is actually locked up in beginnings which can go no further while Sir Charles Wood stops the way.

Concession on the part of the Company was now exhausted, and in November they notified to the Minister that they took their stand on the original agreement formed in Lord Stanley's time—a position in which they are supported by legal opinion. They requested that a formal deed should be drawn up on the basis of that agreement. In April last it was still his intention to force his own scheme upon them; and, on their submitting a formal demand of a settlement by deed, the Secretary replied that he had written to Madras about their operations, and that nothing could be done till he had an answer. What he has written, the Company have no means of knowing; but they insists that nothing that can be said from Madras can affect a clear agreement between themselves and the Government here. They have, therefore, proposed a form of agreement which is approved by the best authorities. They adhere to the terms about the guarantee on 1,000,000*l.*, proposing to raise themselves all that may be wanted beyond that amount. About the division of the profits proposed by them there can hardly be a dispute. The Cotton Supply Association having taken up the matter, for the object of getting the Bellary District rendered fertile, and an opening made to the coast for the produce, we must hope that the Secretary for India will be driven from his position of obstruction. While Lord Canning lived, we hoped that Sir Charles Wood would be rendered less mischievous by the presence of an authority which he must defer to; but now the only thing to be done is to show the public how the case stands in such a juncture as the present. Here is, on one side, law, integrity, and common sense, and the whole engineering, legal, and Indian governmental ability engaged in the case, together with the manufacturing interest of England and the agricultural interest of an important district of India. Here is, on the other side, Sir Charles Wood, all alone with his crotchets and his self-will; which shall prevail?

Further, how much more time is to be allowed to the Minister to wrangle in? How many more crops of cotton is he to forbid to grow?

### TRADE AND FINANCE.

*(From the Daily News, June 30.)*

There is still nothing like the whole course of trade to compare in importance with the condition of the cotton interest. The past week has been marked by a fresh access of alarming symptoms. The whole trade is "staggered" (to use the not very elegant expression of the market reports) by the extraordinary and indeed unprecedented movement which has taken place in the price of cotton. The letters from Liverpool, dated on Friday afternoon, describe a degree of excitement unparalleled in the experience of the oldest frequenters of the market. The total stock of cotton in the port of Liverpool is now so small that it is remarked that "the mills of Great Britain alone could consume "the whole, if at full time, in four weeks." The total quantity is but 18,270 bales, against 1,123,000 at the corresponding date last year. Neither is there any prospect of an early supply. The entire imports of cotton this week having been but 18,094 bales, while the week's transactions have reached the unprecedented amount of 158,870 bales, it is easy to see how swiftly the available supply is being absorbed, and how seriously the future of the trade is regarded by those most competent to form an opinion. The prevalent excitement is increased by the smallness of the prospective supplies from India, the country upon which chief reliance has been placed. Instead of the shipments of cotton from India having increased in proportion to the urgency of our requirements and to the great stimulus implied in the immense rise in the price, the mercantile reports show that the quantity of Surat growth now afloat for England is 45,000 bales less than it was at the corresponding period of last year, being only 240,000 bales, against 285,000 in 1861. There is, therefore, increasing and well-founded alarm with regard to the prospects of supply. Spinners, speculators, and exporters seem to have at last made up their minds that they are able to ascertain the precise extent, not only of the existing stocks, but of all the supplies which can come from any quarter, and that they can, so to speak, grasp them all without running a risk of having their calculations deranged by some new turn in events or by the unexpected development of some fresh source of supply. As soon as they have arrived at this conclusion they precipitate themselves greedily upon the very small stock in port at Liverpool, and it is the peculiar feature of the past week that they have been snatching it up as fast as possible, quite regardless of price. The vast extent of the transactions affords the best idea of the energy of the movement. Last week they were estimated at 100,000 bales; this week they are probably greatly within the mark in estimating at between 2,000,000*l.* and 2,500,000*l.* the value of the 158,870 bales of cotton which have been dealt in within this single week at Liverpool. Buyers being apparently almost careless as to what prices they gave, but solely intent upon gaining possession of the article, the advance has been to an extent never before known within an equal period of time. Quotations are described as "rambling" and unsettled, but the rise up to Friday night appears to have ranged generally from 1d. to 1½d. per lb. at the lowest, to 1¾d. in a few instances to 2d. At the present moment, when we are anxiously endeavouring to hurry on India in her task of cotton production, it is interesting to observe that the advance has been relatively the greatest in Surat cotton, which on Friday evening was 1¼d. to 1½d. per lb. higher than in the previous week. The ordinary reader will perhaps better understand the importance of this movement by reckoning that 1½d. per lb. is equal to an addition of about 15 per cent. to the previously exorbitant cost of the commodity. It is worthy of remark, too, that no kind of cotton has lagged behind, the advance having extended to American, Indian, Brazilian, Egyptian, and every other available description. Nor is this the full extent of the movement in the cotton market: we have hitherto spoken only of the week's business up to Friday night, but the telegrams of Saturday afternoon's date, now before us, announce undiminished excitement, transactions larger than ever (30,000 bales having been dealt in on Saturday), and a fresh rise of ⅛d. to 1d. per lb., which is equal of itself to one moiety of the advance that occurred in the whole week up to Friday.

A very good idea of the effect that has been produced upon the cotton trade may be obtained by comparing the present prices with those current at the corresponding period of last year, when, be it remembered, the market was greatly disturbed by the events in America. Ordinary Upland cotton was worth 13½d. per lb. against 7d. in 1861; middling New Orleans, 14½d. against 8d.; ordinary Pernambuco, 13d. against 8¼d.; ordinary Egyptian, 10¼d. against 7¼d.; and ordinary Surat, 9d. against 4¼d. It may thus be said—and more particularly with regard to American and Surat sorts, which form the great bulk of the staple consumed in this country—that prices are nearly double what they were at this period last year.

We have now to see what effect these remarkable movements in the price of the commodity will have in the manufacturing districts, heretofore hives of industry, but now distinguished amongst the communities of the kingdom for enforced idleness, privation nobly borne, and an all-pervading gloom. It is not necessary for the sufferers to entreat the attention of their fellow-countrymen to their already painful situation, or to the increasing bitterness of their trials, for the gaze of the whole country is rivetted upon the sad spectacle now presented, and there is a ceaseless prayer for their speedy relief. Their case is one which the most careless amongst us will soon be forced to take into anxious consideration. "It is believed," we read with pain in the reports from Manchester, "that great as the distress among the operatives has been, the severity of the crisis is only beginning to be felt." The ground assigned for this conclusion has unfortunately only too much reason on its face—namely, that many manufacturers who have hitherto kept their mills open will be forced to face the risk involved in the extraordinary prices to which the raw material is being forced up. It is a peculiarity of the time that while nothing but discouragement has surrounded the legitimate trader, the speculative spinner or manufacturer—he who had sufficient recklessness to make goods on speculation and hold them for the anticipated cotton famine—may count his rolls a fortune. This is one of those times when regular industry is deranged and replaced by rank speculation, and when the most successful man is as likely as otherwise to be the unscrupulous adventurer who goes for a fortune or for ruin to those with whom he has dealings. But notwithstanding the extent of the rise which has taken place in the prices of cotton goods, it has been largely outstripped by the rise in the raw material, and the consequence is that many manufacturers, discouraged by the apparent impossibility of getting prices adequate to the vastly enhanced cost of cotton, are now considering whether they had not better give up the struggle. It is extremely probable that the advance of about 20 per cent. which, as shown above, has occurred during the past week in the price of cotton, will prove a signal for the closing of a large number of establishments in the manufacturing districts, and the public will therefore do well to prepare themselves for still more painful accounts from that quarter.

The great body of consumers of cotton goods have hitherto felt the effect of the dearth of the material much less than might have been expected, the disturbance having been singularly slow in its progress down from the fountain head of supply to the retail consumer. But this exemption does not seem likely to continue much longer, and perhaps it is quite as well that it should not be so, for there are some minds too careless and apathetic to notice the most remarkable phenomena of commerce, yet which can be effectually roused into a selfish attention by a sudden rise in the price of articles of common use or wear. It has frequently been observed during the course of the present disturbance in the cotton business that the home trade—by which term may be understood the houses that act as purveyors of cotton goods to the retail dealers and to the British public—have slackened their purchases with each rise in prices at Manchester. But now that prices have reached a point never known before, the Manchester advices report that "the home trade are buyers, at the advance of nearly all classes of yarns which enter into the consumption of the country." Some rather important inferences are suggested by this state of things, for the internal trade of the country in cotton goods is estimated by a competent authority—Mr. Bazley, M. P.—at 30,000,000*l.* sterling annually, and it is probable that the retail prices represent a considerable advance upon even that great sum. It would be interesting to know whether the reluctance of the home trade to respond to the rapid advance in the prices at Liverpool and Manchester has not caused a very material reduction in the stocks of goods throughout the country. If this be so, the consumer will be required all the more suddenly to pay advanced prices. Certain it is that, in face of the rise of nearly one hundred per cent. which has been attained during the last twelve months in the cost of the raw material, consumers have not been required to put our hands into our pockets to anything like a proportionate extent, after making full allowance for those elements of cost in the production of goods—such as the price of labour, of capital, &c.—which have not varied in an equal degree with the mere material. Any intelligent person who will take the trouble to push inquiries either at a wholesale or retail establishment, will easily discover that the effects of the cotton famine, hitherto mainly confined to the operatives and their employers, are at last beginning to overtake the consumer. The arrival of affairs at this point will probably open up many new and interesting questions, and stimulate ingenuity in the discovery or development of substitutes for cotton and for cotton fabrics.

### THE FRENCH EMPEROR ON THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

*(From the Daily News, July 27.)*

It is said that the French Government is reconsidering the principle of the Mexican Expedition: that wise as the ruler of France is, he does not disdain the instruction of events, and that he is less disposed than he was to impose on the people of France the enormous and costly task of reorganizing the government of a State in which they have no special interest. It cannot be denied that the Emperor has good reason to abandon the course he has hitherto pursued. We do not refer to the reverse which the French forces in Mexico have sustained. Accidents happen in all wars, and this one is in its nature but a temporary check, the result of the self-confidence natural to the most warlike nation in the world. The French Army can no more lose than it can gain glory on Mexican soil. But the experience of the last two months shows that the French intervention was founded in misconception of the real condition of the Republic. The Emperor has been altogether misled as to the state of parties, the capabilities of the country, and the disposition of the people. He lent his ear too readily to the representations of the Mexican refugees at Paris, a class of persons who are peculiarly liable to mistake the disposition and wishes of their countrymen at home. He was told of the lamentable disorganization of political society in Mexico, and that, indeed, could hardly be exaggerated; but he was led to believe that the mischief, instead of having its roots deep in the history of the country, and in the composition of its population in respect of race and civilization, was owing to temporary derangements of the forces of the State, which might be easily rectified by the sword. He had suffered himself to be persuaded that in a protracted civil war it was the weaker party which had gained the prize of the Government, and that the nation was oppressed by a tyrannical minority. Lastly, he had been brought to believe that if he only sent General Almonte, the representative of the old beaten party of Miramon and Marquez, to Mexico supported by a French army, the majority of the nation would rally to his flag. The experiment has been tried, and it appears that Almonte's information was utterly false. The Mexicans have felt as nations always feel at the sight of an invading force. They have forgotten their internal divisions to unite against the stranger. Almonte has no adherents capable of disputing the government with Juarez. A few plundering bands ravage in his name, but he has no chance of getting to Mexico except as the guest of the French. The Emperor has done his part in giving him a fair opportunity of carrying out his programme, and is not bound to guarantee him against the consequences of his ignorance and want of foresight. For these reasons we are disposed to believe that the Emperor is thinking of abandoning his first scheme.

But while it seems clear that the French Government can do nothing more prudent in Mexico than to exact valid guarantees on behalf of the interests of its subjects and then retire, it must be confessed that the Mexican Republic will have received injuries in this short war which will make the fulfilment of its obligations to foreign governments much more difficult. The Allies found it probably the weakest confederacy in the world, and the weakness of the central government was the chief cause of its difficulties. A long period of internal strife has called into existence a large party, composed of persons who have no other employment than war, and who, from being accustomed to disorder and tumult, are the natural opponents of everything which tends to augment the authority of the government and re-establish order. Nothing would be easier than for a foreign Power to destroy a government doomed to exist under such conditions; and this has been the tendency of the intervention in all its stages, even those which had the warrant of international law. This result must be considered most unfortunate, since it is undeniable that the men who were at the head of affairs when the Spanish took Vera Cruz were more patriotic, and more likely to raise the country from its sunken state, than any administration which has held office for years. War has immensely aggravated their difficulties, both financial and political, and time must show whether those bondholders who clamoured for the institution of hostilities will gain their end in the permanently improved value of their property.

### THE INSOLVENT LAW AND COURT.

*(From the Times, June 30.)*

When a skilful surgeon has amputated a limb, the next operation is to take up the arteries and bind them round carefully, that no unnecessary hemorrhage occur. Then the limb is rounded off neatly with bandages, the incised part is allowed to lie and heal. In some of the lower classes of creation the trunk takes a new start, and a fresh formation grows. But this is not so in the human subject when limbs are the subject of operation. For good or for evil, the functions of the excised member are at an end. The patient, it is said, sometimes fancies he feels a pain in his toe, or a twinge in one of the muscles of his foot, although the toe may be mouldering in the earth, or the foot may be still in the dissecting-room; and he has to look down to convince himself that the leg is positively amputated, and that, come what may in the way of offence, his leg can never be a cause of grief to him again. This may be a consolation; but while it was on it was a good leg, and did him good service. Although it might latterly have caused him a great deal of pain and some danger, it had helped him over many hard days of toil and pleasure, and when it is cast out to rot it deserves a word of parting.

On the 27th of this month of June we finally cut off a leg of our English jurisprudence. It was in former days our very best leg. We used to put it forward, and call upon the world to admire its exquisite symmetry. It was the leg with which we made our first step towards humanity. If we would study the miseries which the human race has endured from the law of improvement for debt, we must commence from the days of Moses, and work all through our College books down to our own days. In this free England we did not adopt that Roman law "*de debitores in partes secando*," nor did we sell a man into slavery, or make him labour out an equivalent for his debt. With a highly sentimental respect for that traditional principle put on record by King Alfred, that an Englisman ought to be as free as his own thoughts, we left the debtor complete master of his own acts, but restricted the area of his independence. We shut him up in a prison, where he rioted or rotted, according to the extent of his means or the benevolence of his friends. All this is changed now. The next generation will not understand the literature of their fathers, still less the literature of their great-grand-fathers. Even the stories of *The Clergyman in Debt* will require explanation, and the next editor of Fielding works must prefix to the *History of Amelia* a dissertation upon the meaning of imprisonment for debt. What this "institution" was can never be thoroughly known to future times. At present we may, if we please, visit the solitudes of the Fleet and the Queen's Bench, and count up the acres, and reckon the number of captives who could be enclosed there by so many cells to the perch. But when the Fleet has become a railway station, and the Queen's Bench an hospital, who shall be able to reckon the extent of the operation of imprisonment for debt even in our time? It was, however, under a reign of mercy that these things happened. These prisons remained full under a system which liberated every prisoner who had not frittered away his money in an unsuccessful effort to pay his debts. These full prisons and the district of "liberties," which was a little city of captivity, represented the working of the law under our merciful, but rather irrational Law of Insolvency. Can we learn thoroughly, even from Fielding what it was before that merciful law of Insolvency came into existence? Nearly a half of our present Legislators, nearly all our present Ministry, have lived when a pecuniary debt was the legal foundation for a hopeless lifelong captivity. It was not till 1813 that a statute provided permanently for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and it is said that during the thirteen years succeeding the passing of that statute more than 80,000 prisoners obtained their liberty under its provisions. We had some right, therefore, to pride ourselves upon the humanity of our modern legislation, and to point to our Insolvency Law, not only as a great contrast to the barbarous system under which all our present middle-aged men were borne, but also as a contrast to the system which still prevails in many kingdoms of the Continent. Yet it was under this system of mercy that the gaols which are now roofless were for so many years crowded. This Insolvency Law, having done its work, has been abolished. There is no longer any Insolvent Court no longer any Insolvent Commissioners. Unfortunately, we cannot add there are no longer any Insolvents. The machinery did done its imperfect work, and by the Act of 1861 it was condemned. On Friday last there was a last sitting and a solemn scene in the Insolvent Court. Mr. Sturgeon, the Senior Counsel of that jurisdiction, consoled with Mr. Commissioner Nichols upon his approaching extinction as an Insolvent Judge, and Mr. Commissioner Nichols accepted the compliments of his Bar. The last case was heard, the last public decision was given, and on Saturday the Court passed privately and decorously out of existence. So that great limb of the law, which has done such wholesome work during the lifetime of all of us, has been cut off and is now buried, and, strange to say, we shall walk henceforward all the better without it.

How easily in this quiet English civilization great reforms take their "place in our social system! With what fear and trembling did we from time to time put our hands upon that terrible old code which made houses desolate, and children fatherless, and the heads of families miserably idle, for the good of trade! How many Acts were passed between the first futile temporary Act, 200 years ago, and the Consolidation Act in the commencement of the reign of our present Queen! How many propositions have since then been made and abandoned before the Bill which is now the Law was suffered sulkily to pass! What fights took place before that sulky assent was given! Yet, how easily the measure is working! The designated officials went into the prisons, and, having stripped the debtors, manumitted the reluctant captives, and drove out those who preferred to preserve their property and live in confinement. All the circumstances of the respective cases has been turned over and examined, and the debtor has been sent away empty. Instead of—Where shall we shut up our debtors? the question now is—What shall we do with our prisons? Here are two great Castles of Idleness in the midst of great mazes of industry. What shall we do with them? They are worth large sums of money for working purposes. They have been for centuries cramping men's fingers; no one can calculate how much of the results of labour they have withdrawn from the general stock. Let us see now whether we cannot make some better use of them. As we convert them into useful things we push away a phase of our history. With them goes the old Institution of Imprisonment for Debt. What a different England would have been if we had learnt a hundred years ago that the worst purpose to which we can put a man who is not a criminal is to shut him up in a prison! There passes away also the Insolvent Court, which was the necessary mitigation of that ancient institution. Henceforward fraud is punished as fraud, and debt is punished by destitution. It is a little point of pause; it is only the publication of an order by the Lord Chancellor, and the shutting up of a little dingy Court; but it is convenient to look back and mark an advance when we are going to turn a corner. It is so seldom we think back into a bad system from which we have emerged. Imprisonment for debt is now practically gone, yet we do not notice that the shopkeepers are putting up their shutters or that London shows signs of declining trade. May we not find some encouragement from this to push on even a few steps further in our Law Reforms? If we could only gather courage to shake a few more of these grim legal goblins, we should find, as in this case of imprisonment for debt, how little we ever had to hope or fear from them. Of the old Insolvent Law, however, and of the Court in which it was administered, we are bound to take leave with a benison; for if they have been the ordinary refuge of every rogue, they have been the salvation of many an unfortunate and the last resource of many an honest man.

## LITERATURE.

### SCIENCE AND ARTS.

*(From Chambers's Journal for June.)*

With 'the lealy month of June,' our scientific societies bring their session to a close, and make preparation for holidays. There has been, on this occasion, an enlivenment from the presence of numerous foreigners, many of whom must go home impressed with a favourable notion of English hospitality. The things talked about are multifarious: the Japanese ambassadors—the flood in the Nile—the application to the arts that form part of our daily existence, as well as to ancient art, and he may be said to have found a touch-stone, by the aid of which any one may appreciate the degree of truthfulness in the proportions of a monument or object of industrial art. This, it is said, will deliver designers from that mechanical practice of feeling their way by inches, which now hampers them while on their way from their rough sketch to the working-drawing.

Something further about proportion may be seen in a thin quarto, *On the Law of Increase and the Structure of Man*, by Dr. Liharzik of Vienna, one of the numerous foreigners whom the International Exhibition has drawn to this country. Having studied the subject for twenty years, and made more than twelve thousand measurements, he has satisfied himself of the existence of the law and its operation throughout nature. With respect to the human body, the period of increase comprises twenty-four epochs, which represent twenty-five years. 'The first solar month after birth constitutes the first epoch; each following epoch being a month longer than the epoch immediately preceding it, so that the second epoch is of two months; the third, of three; the twelfth, of twelve; and the last, or twenty-fourth, of twenty-four solar months.' The sum total of these epochs is three hundred months, or twenty-five years, the date at which the growth of body ceases. As Dr. Liharzik shews, much depends on true proportions. An ill-proportioned body would be more liable to disease than a well-proportioned one; and he argues that the existence of certain disproportions would denote a predisposition to scrofula, consumption, or rickets. Give him the proportions of a newly-born infant, and he will predicate what the stature will be at the end of twenty-five years. The law has a physiological and physical application. 'The length of the neck,' we quote the doctor's words, '(= the length of the larnyx) in the new-born male child amounts to the breadth of a rib (= one centimètre =), increases to five centimètres with the twenty-first month, to seven centimètres with the fourteenth year, and to nine centimètres in the full-grown man. The limits of the human voice follow the same proportion. The new-born child cannot emit more than one tone, and this is an inarticulate cry. After completion of the twenty-first month, the child, besides the original inarticulate cry, is able to emit four tones: that is, to modulate its voice in five different ways. With the fourteenth year, he commands six notes of the gamut; and at last, the full-grown man masters the whole gamut, making with the native cry, a total of nine modulations. . . . . The female sternum being shorter by one breadth of rib than the same bone in man, and the female trachea consequently being one centimètre less in length than in the male sex, it may be easily explained why the female voice is more adapted for the emission of higher notes'.

Dr. Liharzik has discovered the operation of a similar law in the growth of quadrupeds and of fruits; the first epoch of growth of the apricot is six hours; and the sum of all its epochs eighteen hundred hours, or seventy-five days. Those who are interested in the subject may see his statuettes and diagrams in the Exhibition, by which the theory is amply illustrated.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7, Mansion Street, June 24, 1862.

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